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THERE tends to be strong feeling in this country about people who emigrate. It seems unlikely that the new committee, set up to study the subject, will succeed in its avowed aim. Should its members approach the subject with an open mind, on the other hand, some of the confusion of the spirit in this subject may be recognized, and a most valuable purpose served.

At first glance the strong feeling is understandable enough. Israel is a country of immigration, of people who have gathered to build a new life. If some of those already here prefer to go elsewhere, does this not invalidate the whole basis of our lives? Does it not mean that we have failed? If even a few go because conditions are difficult, will not thousands of others be discouraged from coming? Where to many fought and struggled and died to aid others to come, is it not rank ingratitude for these others to rate this precious gift so lightly as to cast it away again? Shall a man take away his child's birthright as an Israeli, of living here, born a citizen of a Jewish state? And is the wrongness of this not proved by the fact that many such children return when they are grown up?

Beyond these valid arguments the matter is obscured by a tangle of illogicality. There are many good Jews and Zionists abroad who do not come here although they could, in a way, be said to like it. We have no quarrel with them, and we do not treat them as outcasts when they come here on a visit. Is the position as a Jew of the desert, a Jew who does not wish to leave Canada, different from that of his colleague who has spent some difficult years here and who seeks to go where it is easier to be comfortable? It is not the accident of having come here in the post-war migration, even of having been born here, that can affect the Jew's basic responsibility for Israel.

If we are to be quite honest then the sharp sense of grievance felt by many on this subject is tinged with a private belief that life is easier abroad, and that if a man takes this way out of his problems, then those who did not emigrate are entitled to feel morally superior.

If we are to understand the causes of emigration and how the process, we must abandon this superiority. Further, we must recognize that migration is a world-wide tendency. British university graduates flock to the U.S., where there are wider opportunities. From England, in search of a more attractive political climate. We are strong enough today to let some of the younger people migrate freely in the way their fellows in other countries do, without fearing that it will spell national catastrophe. We should be able to look with equanimity on veteran Israelis who for one personal reason or another wish to live elsewhere, without seeing it as a death-knell to Zionism. Many of the 100,000 who have left in the past dozen years were people who never liked the war, who never wished to make their home here. Others, for family reasons or because the imponderables of Israel have less appeal to them than the ponderables of some other country. This movement need frighten only people who have no faith in Israel as a whole.

Opposition parties like to take up this cry, and blame the Government. But more people have left the British Empire since World War II. Nor does it seem equitable to offer special facilities, better housing, or jobs to families whose faintly guilty conscience causes them to claim they are "forced to emigrate." This one-way traffic is a reality, and it is a reality that we must face. If there is any sense in bringing them to stay with a loan for a better life, Good citizens, who have brought with them, should be used for those who wish to stay, and

Powers 'Regrets' Result of Flight

MOSCOW (UPI) — Francis Gary Powers pleaded guilty in open court yesterday to spying for the U.S. military. He said he made his U-2 flight under the cover of a Soviet pilot.

Powers revealed he had made two previous U-2 flights from Turkey to Norway along, but not over, the Soviet border prior to the one on which he was caught. He said other pilots — there being seven in his "10-10" unit — had also made such flights.

The handsome pilot, appearing in good health and mental condition as he went on trial for his life on his 31st birthday, gave a calm and detailed account of the mission.

Powers said his U-2 plane was hit at an altitude of 68,000 feet as he carried out instructions to turn on "designated equipment" whose purpose he did not know.

He told the court he was a 32-year-old employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. He said a "senior" American had provided a 10-year prison sentence for revealing such a top-secret craft.

As Air Force officer identified as Colonel Shelton of the Air Force, Powers was named by Powers as the man who had made him make the flight.

Not Had Much News

Under questioning by his defense attorney, Powers said he was sorry if his flight had increased world tensions.

"I have not had much news of what happened in the world," he said. "I heard that as the result of my flight, the Paris summit conference was not held and President Eisenhower's visit to Moscow was canceled. I am sincerely sorry if I had anything to do with this."

The defense lawyer, Mr. Michael Grines, stressed in his questioning that Powers came from a working-class family — his father had been a coal miner and a tanner.

Powers, who had been in Soviet hands since his plane was downed last May 1 near Sverdlovsk in Siberia, was asked why he carried a poison needle with him on the flight.

"The pilot told the prosecutor," Mr. Grines asked, "it was for use in case of torture. Asked if he had any other equipment on the airplane, Powers replied, 'No, I was treated very nicely.'"

Rudenko asked Powers if he knew beforehand it was a "trap."

"I don't think I doubted it," Powers replied. He said he had never seen any of the equipment on the airplane. "I don't know what it looked like except what I have seen here in the courtroom," Powers said.

Powers said he was physically all right but "I was nervous and scared."

Ike: Soviets Have No Case Whatever

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Eisenhower told a press conference yesterday that if the Soviet Union tried to put the U.S. on trial over the Powers case it would be just another piece of propaganda, because the Russians had no case whatsoever.

He added that the U.S. admitted publicly the U-2 plane was in a reconnaissance mission. America was doing something the only way open to her in which she could get any information about a closed society.

President Eisenhower said he was making against the U.S. In answer to a question, President Eisenhower said he did not think Powers' plea of guilty at the Moscow trial showed evidence that he had been "brainwashed."

Dayan Hits 'Elite Pioneering'

TEL AVIV — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, last night strongly criticized the government's policy of encouraging the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the Negev region, south-west of Jerusalem, because it had been designed as a new form of "elite pioneering" by a few individuals instead of being made into a state-sponsored development scheme.

The Minister was speaking at a public meeting in the Negev region, where he was undertaking a tour of inspection. He said the government's policy of encouraging the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the Negev region, south-west of Jerusalem, because it had been designed as a new form of "elite pioneering" by a few individuals instead of being made into a state-sponsored development scheme.

U.N. Asked To Continue Bid To Reduce Arms

UNITED NATIONS — Six members of the U.N. yesterday formally proposed to the Security Council to achieve agreement on "general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

The U.A.R. (Egypt), Yugoslavia, Mexico and Ecuador jointly sponsored the draft as the 10-member Disarmament Commission was in the second day of debate on the subject. The draft was the 10-nation East-West talks at Geneva.

Their resolution did not specify in what form disarmament should be made, but recommended that the forthright General Assembly "give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament."

The Soviet Union has already suggested that the heads of government should come to New York to discuss disarmament in the Assembly session which opens on September 20.

The resolution expressed regret that the Geneva negotiations did not yield positive results, and it reaffirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the U.N. in the field of disarmament.

It said that the Commission should consider it necessary "in view of the urgency of the problem, continued efforts be made to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

The draft also proposed that the Commission continue in being and "be convened whenever deemed necessary."

Canada Alone

It was thought that the draft would be generally accepted, but Canada, which alone took part in the abortive Geneva negotiations, was a lone voice in the U.N. General Assembly.

Canada, for which disarmament is a main plank of domestic political policy, was said to be anxious to have a resolution which would be adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

The Canadian external affairs Minister, Mr. Howard Green, who was in the U.N. last week, said he was disappointed that the draft was not adopted.

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U.S. Offer Debated

During yesterday's session of the Commission, Britain backed the U.S. challenge to Russia for each to transfer 25 tons of fissionable material from their nuclear weapons stockpiles to peaceful uses as an important disarmament proposal which could be put into effect immediately.

Mr. Harold Beley said his Government fully supported the revised arms reduction plan which the U.S. was presenting to the Commission.

He said the U.S. was presenting a specific and achievable proposal, and he said the U.S. was presenting a specific and achievable proposal.

All-Out Hunt For Murderers Of Kidnapped Australian Boy

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Mr. Basil Thomson yesterday identified the body of his 11-year-old son, who was kidnapped and held for ransom in the Negev region, south-west of Jerusalem, because it had been designed as a new form of "elite pioneering" by a few individuals instead of being made into a state-sponsored development scheme.

The Minister was speaking at a public meeting in the Negev region, where he was undertaking a tour of inspection. He said the government's policy of encouraging the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the Negev region, south-west of Jerusalem, because it had been designed as a new form of "elite pioneering" by a few individuals instead of being made into a state-sponsored development scheme.

Knesset Reopening On Tax Increases

The Knesset will reconvene from its summer recess on Monday, August 22, to discuss an opposition motion to abolish the customs duties and purchase tax on foreign goods, and to consider a bill to amend the Income Tax Law.

Cyprus Decision Soon on Israel Ties

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

The newly-independent Cyprus Government is expected to decide by the end of this week on Israel's proposal to open an embassy in Nicosia.

The question appears to be whether Cyprus will raise growing U.A.R. pressure and adhere to the earlier assurance that Arab diplomatic representation on the island will be on a par with Israel representation.

The Cyprus Government has decided to open an embassy in Ankara, Athens, London and Washington. Ten consular offices are to be opened in the near future. According to reports from Nicosia, there will be consulates in Jerusalem, Beirut and Cairo.

The establishment of full diplomatic relations was discussed yesterday by the U.A.R. Ambassador in Nicosia, Mr. Zafar Levin, who received last Sunday by Archbishop Makarios, on the eve of his becoming President. The head of the Foreign Ministry's British Commonwealth Division, Mr. Abraham Lyngas, went to Nicosia on Tuesday for a three-day visit to "keep in touch with developments."

To Stay With U.K.

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Archbishop Makarios told a press conference today "in my personal capacity" that he would remain in Cyprus, and he said he would remain in Cyprus.

He said he would remain in Cyprus, and he said he would remain in Cyprus.

U.S. to Select War Targets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department yesterday announced the formation of a committee to select targets and specify the weapons, bombs and missiles that would be used against them in case of an all-out nuclear war.

Defense Secretary Thomas Gates assigned the responsibility to Gen. Thomas S. Power, Strategic Air Command, and said that the committee would select targets and specify the weapons, bombs and missiles that would be used against them in case of an all-out nuclear war.

Non-Active Blast At Aldermaston

ALDERMASTON, England (Reuters) — An explosion occurred at the British atomic weapons research centre here yesterday.

A spokesman said there was no danger from radioactive materials as conventional explosives were being used at the time. The cause of the explosion was not known.

There were no casualties but the building in which the explosion occurred was extensively damaged.

Sukarno Severs Diplomatic Ties With Holland

JAKARTA — Indonesia yesterday marked the 10th anniversary of its independence by breaking off diplomatic relations with Holland, former ruler of the sprawling chain of islands between Malaysia and Australia.

President Sukarno, the revolutionary who has led Indonesia to independence, announced the decision in an independence day broadcast from his palace.

A communiqué issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "The Dutch Government considers the Indonesian Republic as a colonial territory and is engaged in a policy of aggression and exploitation against the Indonesian Republic. The Indonesian Republic has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Dutch Government and to break off all ties with the Dutch Government."

Observers here believe the diplomatic break will be followed by the seizure of Dutch enterprises in which the Dutch have an interest, such as Shell and Unilever.

Cause of Dispute

Cause of the break is the quarrel between the two countries over Holland's continued administration of West New Guinea, which Indonesia has claimed as her territory ever since the Dutch gave independence to other territories in the area.

The dispute came to a head recently when Holland sent warships to "show the flag" in the territory, which Indonesia calls "West Irian."

President Sukarno said in his broadcast that Holland was a "country of small creditors which has fallen already," but that the Dutch were becoming "increasingly dependent on the United States."

President Sukarno, in his broadcast, called for the "destruction of liberal democracy in Indonesia," an intensification of the revolutionary spirit of the Indonesian people, and a policy of strength against the Dutch in West New Guinea.

He announced that he had ordered the dissolution of the West-Irian Ministerial Council, and he said he had ordered the dissolution of the West-Irian Ministerial Council.

TEHERAN VOTES FOR NEW MAJLIS

TEHERAN (Reuters) — Long queues formed outside the Iranian capital's 71 polling stations yesterday when voters cast their ballots to elect 12 deputies to the new Majlis.

Latest results in the provinces show that the Meljus (Nationalist) Party of Prime Minister Manuher Shah has so far won 92 of the 200 Majlis seats, the opposition Mardom (People's) Party 45, and independents, three.

Voting in Teheran continues today and on Saturday.

12 GOLD MINERS DIE IN ROCKFALL

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Remorse workers said yesterday that 12 gold miners lost their lives down a reef mine, 2,500 feet below Johannesburg.

The rockfall occurred at the mine's 11th level, where the men, 11 of them Africans, died in the worst rockfall seen in 27 years. One African, Olivera Bito, was still trapped alive.

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A spokesman said there was no danger from radioactive materials as conventional explosives were being used at the time. The cause of the explosion was not known.

There were no casualties but the building in which the explosion occurred was extensively damaged.

U.N. Postpones Congo Session till Tomorrow

BRUSSELS (UPI) — The Security Council session on the Congo crisis was postponed until tomorrow, after the Council had agreed to a 24-hour truce in the fighting between the Congolese Government and the forces of the late President Lumumba.

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Blame on Lumumba

The Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, who returned here Tuesday night following his sharp dispute with the Congo Premier, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, yesterday conferred with Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Soviet delegate, in an effort to bring about a settlement of the Congo crisis.

Opening a debate in which the Government is asking a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies for its handling of the Congo crisis, Mr. Hammarskjöld said he was giving the Congo political institutions 10 days.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pierre Wigny, said all the Government's efforts must be aimed at preserving the possibility of cooperation between Belgium and the Congo.

He said Belgium intervened in the Congo only to save European lives. Belgium would respect the independence of the Congo and had no intention of interfering in its affairs.

Mr. Wigny explained that although Belgium had an undoubted "debt of honour" to Katanga, it had declined to recognize the breakaway government of Mr. Moïse Tshombe because we knew it would have discredited him making him appear a collaborator.

He claimed that Belgium had no alternative but to obey the Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of her troops.

Civil War Threat Seen in Laos

VIENTIANE (UPI) — The new government of Laos, which was sworn in yesterday, when President Souvanna Phouma was sworn in without dissent by the National Assembly, is facing a serious military opposition was reported building outside the capital.

The possible civil war threat was reported today in Southern Laos, where Brigadier General Phoumi Savan, Defence Minister of the former pro-Western Government, was reported to have rallied a sizeable military force to march on Vientiane.

The city has since last week been under the control of army Captain Kong Le and about 3,000 paratroopers and armoured troops. Under their command, the city has been under the control of army Captain Kong Le and about 3,000 paratroopers and armoured troops.

NO REPRIEVE FOR KENYA BRITON

LONDON (AP) — Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod yesterday rejected eleventh-hour appeals to reprieve 29-year-old British soldier John Britton, who was sentenced to hang for murdering a Mau Mau fighter in Kenya.

Mr. Britton was sentenced to hang for murdering a Mau Mau fighter in Kenya.

Nehru Chides China For Border Incident

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru chided China yesterday for precipitating a border incident when Chinese troops entered Indian territory in progress.

Mr. Nehru told the Upper House "It was definitely agreed when Chou En-lai came here that we would undertake no patrolling or military effort that might bring us into conflict. But he said that two months ago about 20 Chinese Communist soldiers penetrated India's south-west frontier."

He said that even though they withdrew soon thereafter, without incident it was "a highly objectionable thing."

The Interior Minister announced yesterday that 30 Chinese were recently asked to leave India.

He was replying to a questioner who asked how many Chinese had been expelled for espionage activities. The Minister gave no reason for the Chinese being asked to leave.

GOING TO PAKISTAN

KARACHI (Reuters) — President Mohammed Ayub Khan said yesterday that he was to visit Pakistan on September 19 or 20 to sign the Indo-Pakistan treaty on the Indus River.

Algerian Rebels Execute Frenchman

FLERS, Northern France (Reuters) — Gilbert Marie, 25, a public works construction supervisor, has been executed by Algerian rebels.

He was executed a few days after he was captured last March while driving to Algiers. It was stated, French Army authorities learned of his death from documents captured in a recent military operation.

Five days ago, the Algerian provisional government said that two French soldiers had been executed for "crimes against the Algerian people."

In Tomorrow's SIXTEEN PAGE Issue of THE JERUSALEM POST

Special Four-Page Illustrated Supplement on the Int'l Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States

- Interviews
- Extracts from lectures
- Report of proceedings

● Student Activities Building for the University Campus

● Eklat — Summer doldrums

● Review of Hora-Belisha's War Memoirs

● Review of I.P.O. season

● Tourist attractions in Jerusalem

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HERZL LEAVES HAIFA ON 10TH VOYAGE

HAIFA. — The a.s. Theodore Herzl left Haifa on her 10th sailing yesterday. To mark the occasion, the Zim management inscribed her master, Captain Eliezer Acel, and his crew in the J.N.P.'s Golden Book in recognition of their devoted service.

Mr. Z. Herman, of the Zim management, said that since the liner entered service in the Mediterranean in June 1957, she has carried 40,000 passengers. She was the first of four passenger vessels built for Zim in Germany with reparations funds.

Mr. Herman disclosed that during the past 15 months, following her initial running-in period, the liner had begun to show a profit. Thanks to her cargo of logs on her last voyage, the liner will return to the Haifa port with a profit.

INGE TOFT DOCKS AT HAIFA PORT

HAIFA. — The Danish freighter Inge Toft, which became famous for her part in the fight for freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, returned to Haifa Port yesterday.

The ship, which sailed from here last February after nine months' detention at Port Said, arrived from Ghana with a cargo of logs. On her bridge was Captain Erhard Schultz, her master during the Port Said episode.

2nd Round Pre-Olympic Hoop Series Opens Today

BOLOGNA (AP). — Yugoslavians yesterday defeated Austria, 77-35, in the pre-Olympic basketball play-off, and joins the seven other teams who qualified for the second round of the tournament to decide who fills the five vacant berths in the Olympic competition.

The eight top teams will be divided into two brackets of four each, and begin the second round today. The top two teams in each bracket will be admitted to the quarter-finals. The third-placed teams in the two brackets will play off for the fifth vacancy at Rome.

Foreign top teams including the U.S. and Russia, already have qualified for the Rome basketball competition.

Kim's Bid for Premier Defeated in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI). — American-educated economist Kim De Yul, failed by three votes yesterday to win the Premiership of South Korea.

The Lower House of the National Assembly rejected his nomination by a vote of 114 to 110.

IRAQ TO ISSUE NEW CURRENCY

The Iraqi Government has decided to issue a completely new currency and cancel the present notes. This was reported yesterday by the Jordan daily "El Jihad."

The paper added that no person outside the country will be able to exchange old currency to the value of more than 15 dinars. It is assumed that this follows the recently increased flow of Iraqi currency out of the country.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

THURSDAY
All Times Local Time
ARRIVALS: El Al 10:00 from Johannesburg, 10:30 from Tel Aviv, 11:00 from London, 11:30 from Paris, 12:00 from Rome, 12:30 from Athens, 13:00 from Frankfurt, 13:30 from Zurich, 14:00 from Bern, 14:30 from Basel, 15:00 from Cologne, 15:30 from Frankfurt, 16:00 from Zurich, 16:30 from Bern, 17:00 from Basel, 17:30 from Cologne, 18:00 from Frankfurt, 18:30 from Zurich, 19:00 from Bern, 19:30 from Basel, 20:00 from Cologne, 20:30 from Frankfurt, 21:00 from Zurich, 21:30 from Bern, 22:00 from Basel, 22:30 from Cologne, 23:00 from Frankfurt, 23:30 from Zurich, 24:00 from Bern, 24:30 from Basel, 25:00 from Cologne, 25:30 from Frankfurt, 26:00 from Zurich, 26:30 from Bern, 27:00 from Basel, 27:30 from Cologne, 28:00 from Frankfurt, 28:30 from Zurich, 29:00 from Bern, 29:30 from Basel, 30:00 from Cologne, 30:30 from Frankfurt, 31:00 from Zurich, 31:30 from Bern, 32:00 from Basel, 32:30 from Cologne, 33:00 from Frankfurt, 33:30 from Zurich, 34:00 from Bern, 34:30 from Basel, 35:00 from Cologne, 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Today's Postings

The Weather	Jerusalem	Haifa	Tel Aviv	Beersheba	Dimona
High	24	26	28	30	32
Low	14	16	18	20	22
Wind	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15
Clouds	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20

ARRIVALS

Mr. Ben-Haim, Minister of Defense, arrived in Jerusalem from his visit to the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ben-Haim, Minister of Defense, departed for the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

CURRENCY

The Israeli Lira continued to decline during the week ending Tuesday. The rate stood at 12.55 for the dollar, down from 12.50 on Monday. The Bank of Israel reported on Wednesday that gold reserves rose by 12.2 to stand at 12.57. Foreign currency reserves declined by 12.5 to stand at 12.57.

THE ANNUAL "Gifts for Soldiers"

campaign for the New Year will be launched by the Soldiers' Welfare Committee today, in cooperation with representatives of the local authorities.

SEVEN BLIND girls

qualified as chambermaids yesterday at the conclusion of the first course of their kind in this country. The graduation ceremony was held at the Ministry of Education, where the course was conducted.

TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

has "undergone substantial changes."

In case of accident, Powers said he could not see any field in Turkey, Persia and Pakistan. He added that he could use these airfields for "intelligence purposes."

Powers told the court that in case of forced landing, he was instructed to destroy the aircraft by means of switches and to evade capture if possible, "and not over the Caspian Sea, in planes equipped with special equipment, though he 'did not know its character.'"

He said at first "we were more interested in the Black Sea area and later our interests centered more to the east. I was told on one flight that I might see a rocket launching."

"Just Turned Switches"

Asked what he had photographed on those flights, he replied, "I don't know. I just turned down the switches."

He told the court that he talked about the occupations of the husbands of the four married women. One in a school, one in a factory, one in a bank and one in a post office.

Powers said his father also told him that he was a pilot. He said he was a pilot and that he was a pilot.

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Scientists Query Israel Export On 'Solar Pond' Power Station

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. The focus of interest at yesterday's session here of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States was a lecture by Dr. Henry Tabor, of the Israeli National Physical Laboratory, on the "solar pond" with which he is experimenting at Sdom.

The eminent physicist among the audience questioned him closely about the costs of operating a solar power station, which he hopes to set up after resolving the few remaining theoretical problems. When it emerged that the investment cost would be about \$250 per kilowatt installed, Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, and other scientists noted that this was the most interesting thing I've heard of in the last few years.

Dr. Tabor's "solar pond" is based on the principle of using salt water to create a process of convection. The heat is stored at the bottom of the pool instead of rising to the surface.

Experiments have proved very effective, but two questions still remain: how to extract the heat without upsetting the equilibrium, and what to do about the salt.

Four conditions are essential for the solar power station: sunshine, a desert area, salt water in the vicinity, and machinery for the conversion of the heat into electricity.

Dr. Tabor estimates that a pool of one square kilometer will produce 6,000 kw. of electricity.

During the remainder of the morning session, the physicists discussed the possible use of nuclear energy to help under-developed lands.

Dr. Weinberg, and Mr. Tabor explained that the choice between different sources of power was solely one of cost. The high capital needed to launch nuclear power reactors would mean that only the

most advanced countries could afford to build them.

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Four conditions are essential for the solar power station: sunshine, a desert area, salt water in the vicinity, and machinery for the conversion of the heat into electricity.

Dr. Tabor estimates that a pool of one square kilometer will produce 6,000 kw. of electricity.

During the remainder of the morning session, the physicists discussed the possible use of nuclear energy to help under-developed lands.

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Sdom-Eilat Road To Begin October

By H. BEN-AM, Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. Construction of the Sdom-Eilat road will begin in October, the Minister of Labor, Dr. Gonen, announced today. The road will be 140 km. long and will connect Sdom with Eilat.

The new highway, called by local settlers the "Road of the Future," will be built by the Public Works Department over 12,000,000 to build and cut the distance to the phosphate works at Oran by 18 km. It will be a two-lane road, and will be paved with asphalt.

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Hot and Bothered

By H. BEN-AM, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The continuing heatwave, with its accompanying humidity, has caused a number of local residents to feel "bothered."

As the hot and bothered citizens go outside for a breath of fresh air, they find their neighbors' lawns and gardens in a state of "bothered."

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WHAT WENT WRONG IN CONGO

Belgian Public Opinion Continuously Misinformed

By COLIN LEGUM

NO enterprise in Africa was more heavily praised than the Belgian development of the Congo. It is not many years since a British Colonial Secretary (Lord Chelmsford) passed to wonder if the Belgians had not perhaps produced the key to successful colonial policy. Even the usually critical Americans mostly withheld their censures. The Congo was the "blue chip" colony. Its disaster, so little expected and seldom foretold, has produced the incomprehension usually reserved for the news of the failure of an old and safe partnership in the City. It is impossible to believe the solid burghers of Brussels have been guilty of a gigantic fraud. Nor, indeed, have they — unless it is a fraud to deceive yourself.

For the Belgians like almost everybody else, were completely taken in by *Informo*, perhaps the most brilliant and ingenious way in which the most intelligent propaganda machine ever created. It encouraged the Belgians to believe that their colonial rule in the Congo was a cause for national pride, and that the Africans loved and honored them for their civilizing mission.

Nobody knows how much was spent on *Informo*. It must have been a considerable sum. But *Informo*'s success was not because of the money spent on it. It had a good story to tell of solid economic achievement and of steady social development. It had a constant policy in which it believed — benevolent paternalism. Its tone was positive, unfailingly courteous, severely practical and high-minded. The man who inspired it, Pierre Ryckmans, for long the Congo's most legendary Governor-General, "Rule in order to serve" — this is the sole excuse for conquest. It is also its complete justification.

Ryckmans was a stern and just patriarch. Service in the Congo was his life-work, as it was that of his 30-year-old son, André, whose liberal administration won him respect and friendship. When the Belgians fled from Thysville early in August, André Ryckmans returned because he felt his place was with the people he was serving. They took him prisoner, and a few days later they shot him.

The Belgians have never been so aware of their empire as they are at the moment of losing it. They tried to renege it when the Congo fell into their lap. They largely ignored it when they had it. They left its affairs in the hands of a small coterie of special interests. And they lost it in the end because there was no informed opinion, other than that produced by *Informo*.

roused themselves perhaps three or four times on critical aspects of policy. The first time was when they tried, unsuccessfully, to prevent their king from acquiring the Congo. Leopold II was a German, strong-willed, ambitious, and a far-seeing. Tiny Belgium was too confined for his larger visions of exploitation and of solid fortune. Having failed to make the Belgians share his greater ambitions, he assumed two crowns — one for Belgium and one for the Congo. He personally owned the Congo for 23 years, and ruled it with the rapacity of a merchant prince.

It was Leopold's good fortune that H.M. Stanley had opened up the interior of the Congo at a time when Gladstone's Liberals were heartily opposed to their colonial missions. Stanley, a determined, ugly little man, with a strong American twang (the description is Queen Victoria's), was sent to win the admiration of Britain, his mother-country, but even with the prize of the Congo in his keep he found it impossible to win the approval of his queen.

King Leopold, who had formed his International African Association in 1876, was fired by Stanley's dispatches to the "Daily Telegraph." The king's skilful diplomacy led the Berlin conference (1884-1885) to entrust him personally with the Congo, a territory 77 times the size of Belgium. His ambitions were informed with moral purposes: material benefits must march hand in hand with the "sacred duty of civilizing the people." These twin objectives have been at the core of Belgian policy ever since, but with varying degrees of priority.

When the Congo Free State was created in 1885 the people were in a pitiable state. No country in Africa had suffered more from slavery; it was officially quoted as 30 million, more than twice the present population. It is known for a fact that at the height of slavery, 30,000 men and women and children were taken annually from the Congo to the New World. The number going out by the Arab slave routes was much higher. Leopold had promised to put an end to the Arab slave trade, but he was still active. When Stanley came to the Congo, he was the king's agent, among his first acts was the appointment of Tippu Tip, the leader of the slaves, as a governor of the new State. The Belgian Anti-Slavery Society was roused to anger; and several years later Leopold was able to mount a campaign that finally ended the Arab slave trade in the Congo.

The king turned business promoter was driven by hard ambition. He had committed himself in the first ten years of his enterprise, and a naturally wished for success. Having proclaimed himself ruler, he vested in himself ownership over all unoccupied land (the size of Poland). But the aspect of his policy that incensed international opinion was the authorization to the monopoly concessionaires he had created to use forced labour to collect rubber and other natural forest products.

The methods of these private firms were often deplorable. Their agents sometimes cut off the hand or foot of labourers who did not fulfil quotas. Recalcitrants were shot out of hand. The Belgians protested unsuccessfully. In Britain, Sir Charles Dyer thundered against Leopold. E.D. Morel roused the country with his exposure in "Red Rubber," and launched the Congo Reform Association. Roger Casement, then young consul in Nigeria) was sent to make an official report. He estimated that the Congo population had declined by three million in ten years. Joseph Chamberlain denounced Leopold's "rapacious and pitiful folly."

Leopold, while furiously denying the accusations against himself, repeatedly offered to surrender his private kingdom to the Belgian Parliament. But, although the Belgians criticized their king's activities, they did not take over the Congo until 1908, after his death. Administered by "Trinity" Although the Belgian Parliament assumed responsibility for the Congo it left the conduct of its affairs to a local establishment — the famous "Trinity" composed of the Administration, big business and the Roman Catholic Church. For virtually the first six years, from 1908 to 1914, there was hardly a Belgian who questioned the policies of this paternalistic regime. The Government itself was a complete bureaucracy under a Governor-General who was the virtual ruler of the country. Both whites and blacks were subject to the same rule, and ultimately to the Belgian Government itself. He was assisted by purely nominated advisory councils, one for whites and one for blacks. Until 1957, when a limited form of local government was introduced, there were no elections of any kind, either for Africans or for settlers.

The Administration was a Belgian affair; up to the time of independence only one African had risen to the higher branches of the civil service. Africanization, as in British Africa, had not been dreamed of. *Informo* pushed out its economic success story; the rising number of children in primary schools; more hospitals, clinics, roads; more pay, more benefits. Precisely the sort of issues which the Information Departments of South Africa and the Central African Federation) "It is all nice, sensible and comforting. Economic progress is the watchword which has given the Congo its remarkable development, and brought the natives an economic freedom in the form of bicycles, food, medicine and housing which no amount of political liberty could have done."

What, then, went wrong? Why did the Belgians abdicate so speedily and unconditionally to any other colonial power? And why, having abdicated, did they get themselves into the kind of mess in which they now find themselves? Philosophy of Paternalism The answer must be found in paternalism. All forms of paternalism have a element of self-interest. The Belgians elevated it into a philosophy. Only recently the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Wigny, was still writing of it as a noble ideal.

Their paternalism was despotic, and they maintained their despotism by a united front. For virtually the first six years, from 1908 to 1914, there was hardly a Belgian who questioned the policies of this paternalistic regime. The Government itself was a complete bureaucracy under a Governor-General who was the virtual ruler of the country. Both whites and blacks were subject to the same rule, and ultimately to the Belgian Government itself. He was assisted by purely nominated advisory councils, one for whites and one for blacks. Until 1957, when a limited form of local government was introduced, there were no elections of any kind, either for Africans or for settlers.

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Prince Constantine, Chief Scout of Greece, with Princess Sophia and Princess Irene.



JAMBOREE on PARNASSUS

By URI SARAPH

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scouting emblems and pennants. The demand for Israeli items was so lively that one of our youngsters, finding his scouting stock had run out, put into circulation the Tel Aviv coat-of-arms which made the rounds of practically all the camps to find itself displayed in the closing days of the Jamboree on the text of a U.A.R. delegate.

Among the visitors to the Israel camp was 30-year-old Prince Constantine, head of the Greek Scout Federation, who was presented with an Israel-made Bible. Another Greek was so enchanted with the Israel delegates that he was soon dubbed by them "the Greek Zionist"; he was none other than the Jamboree Deputy Commandant, a great help to the delegation and a regular guest at their camp.

But not only socially were the Israelis a roaring success. They made a big mark in scouting competitions such as knot-binding, telling of distances and first aid. In these they were spurred by the good record of the Libyan delegates with the result that the Jamboree Commandant awarded badges of distinction to both of them. In light athletics the Israel delegation came third, after two Greek teams.

Scouting Prowess An international meet of this kind is sure to produce its curiosities. They tell a story about two Egyptian scouts who were telling hard side by side with three Israelis in preparing the latter's dinner. All went well until one of them asked what delegation they belonged to. Seconds passed before they regained their breath and fled like mad to their own encampment.

Our returning Boy Scouts never tire of regaling their listeners with samples of their popularity on that occasion. All the time they were surrounded by youthful foreigners sitting with notebooks in hand and taking down in their various scripts the wording of Hebrew songs. They also tell of a mountain ride to Delphi where the Israel-Arab conflict was the original form of a bus race between the Egyptian and Israel delegations; of a Druse member of their delegation who so hated the Arabs that he never parted with his "shabirya," even when going to bed.

We regret that we have not been able to identify the customs official of whose conduct Mrs. Scott complained although we have investigated the matter at all sources. It is to be regretted that your correspondent did not complain to the official in charge at that time.

Directors of Customs and Excise Jerusalem, August 7.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS: KNESSET and TAXATION Ministry of Finance. The decision to delay the payment of part of the increased allowance may have been prompted by the difficulty of the Minister of Finance, since the Government and public institutions will bear most of the increased burden, the paper goes on. Whatever the Minister of Finance's right as regards the levying of new taxes, "the Knesset" should not allow him to ignore it and successfully escape the necessity of defending his policy in the plenary session of the House. He should attempt to do whatever the paper declares.

Herut writes: "The surprising fact that the Minister of Finance published the order for the new taxes on the day that the Knesset began its summer recess is additional evidence of Mapai's continuing policy of evasion. The Minister of Finance, in his attempt to pay an increased cost-of-living allowance and the imposition of new taxes by the Ministry of Finance, the decision to delay the payment of part of the increased allowance may have been prompted by the difficulty of the Minister of Finance, since the Government and public institutions will bear most of the increased burden, the paper goes on. Whatever the Minister of Finance's right as regards the levying of new taxes, "the Knesset" should not allow him to ignore it and successfully escape the necessity of defending his policy in the plenary session of the House. He should attempt to do whatever the paper declares.

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Whether or not the Sephardi Community of Jerusalem is to have its own Chief Rabbi is the subject of quarrels between the Sephardi Communities of Jerusalem and Chief Rabbi Nissim; whoever wins out will either maintain control or re-assume control of the Bellus Legacy which is valued at about a million pounds.

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The Case of the Bellus Legacy

By M. DEAN

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of the Ashkenazi Community had elected Rabbi Zvi Pesach Frank as Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem. The candidate of the Sephardi Community for the post of Chief Rabbi of Israel (Sephardi) to replace Rabbi Uziel was Rabbi Toledano, now Minister for Religious Affairs. But the Marathi candidate, Rabbi Nissim, was elected.

Charge of Misconduct Chief Rabbi Nissim charged the Committee with mis-handling the Legacy. The rabbinical court ruled that a large share of the income from rents from the four buildings had been absorbed by "administrative expenses," while the key money, which was considerably greater than the rent, had been "diverted" to Hametz Hagdola in the form of "donations" by the tenants.

The Rabbinical Court dismissed the Council's disavowal of the funds. He then set up a new Council of his own. The Sephardi Committee hopes to regain control of the Legacy by installing a Chief Rabbi of the Sephardi Community of Jerusalem.

The Sephardi Committee is going ahead with its plans to hold elections. The Municipality has appointed its six delegates to the Electoral Committee; the Religious Council — which claims it is acting under pressure brought by the pro- and anti-Nissim factions alike — has appointed its six; the synagogues are appointing another six. Chief Rabbi Nissim's office claims that Chief Rabbi Uziel, and remains, the Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem under the law. Moreover, if the Sephardi Committee elects a Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, Chief Rabbi Nissim and the Chief Rabbinical Council will declare such an election null and void.

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DON'T DISPENSE WITH THE OLD ONE YET Distribution of the new 1960-61 Telephone Directory has begun. The Directory is being distributed by all Post Office Branches, who are sending special notices to the homes and offices of all telephone subscribers. As the new Directory contains thousands of telephone numbers that will go into effect only as of the beginning of September, the 1959-60 Directory should not be returned for the time being. The current Directory should be used until further notice.

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SUBJECT: MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Lecture I: Prof. S. Adler (Israel): MEDICAL RESEARCH IN RELATIONSHIP TO ENDEMIC DISEASES

Lecture II: Dr. Martti J. Karvonen (Finland): MODERN EPIDEMIOLOGY IN THE SERVICE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

Lecture III: Prof. José de Castro (Brazil): SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Lecture IV: R. Navarre (France): SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE MODERN WORLD: LESSONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FRENCH PETROL INDUSTRY

The public is cordially invited to attend all these lectures.